

## SCANDINAVIA AND ICELAND DEALT WITH

Papers Read at Meeting of Historical Club

### THE VIKINGS

L. C. Carroll and H. G. Lafleur on Norsemen and Icelanders

"The Viking" was the topic of discussion at the meeting of the Historical Club held at the home of Mr. W. S. Johnson last evening. L. C. Carroll read a paper on "Early Scandinavian Explorers," while H. G. Lafleur dealt with "Icelandic Civilization." An interesting discussion followed the reading of the papers.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read, E. C. Knowles called upon L. C. Carroll to deliver his paper.

The early Scandinavians were a brave and interesting people, who have exercised a great influence on the world. These Norsemen, dwellers in Scandinavia sailed out of the ice and desolation in which they were born and nurtured conquered England, Scotland and Ireland, ravaged Brittany and Normandy, and discovered and colonized Iceland and Greenland. They crossed the treacherous waters of the Atlantic and discovered the American continent five hundred years before Columbus.

In the spring, great parties of new-raised men, fit to bear arms, usually went away from home, mercilessly plundering coasts and lands, and in the fall returning with rich spoil and prisoners of war, who thereupon became their slaves. Such expeditions were called Vikingraids and the participants Vikings. Penetrated with a lively desire for acquiring honor and renown, the Norsemen were thus well suited to their tasks as early explorers.

Of the great European Emigration the Norsemen were no partakers except in so far as Jutlanders, Angles, and Saxon under the command of the two brothers, Hengist and Horsa, set out for and conquered England and erected the Saxon Heptarchy there. After that great agitation had subsided, an emigration from Scandinavia commenced in the seventh and eighth centuries, breaking out violently in the ninth and tenth centuries. The expeditions of Vikingraiders of the Normans now began to be made in greater numbers not only to obtain booty but to gain homes abroad since the Norsemen were dissatisfied at home by the introduction of Christianity. States were founded by the Norsemen in France, Italy, Russia, and elsewhere in Europe. These invasions gradually subsided as Christianity mellowed the warlike spirit of the Norsemen.

About the year 1000 A.D. or a little before, the Scandinavian peoples began to make discoveries in the North and West. Iceland was colonized by the Norwegians. The Icelandic chronicles also relate that the Norsemen discovered a great country to the west of Ireland, and it seems clear that they made their way to Greenland, in the end of the tenth century, being thus the very first discoverers of America. The discovery of America by the Norsemen has been investigated deeply by the late Professor C. Rafn. His facts and assumptions rest mainly on the authority of ancient Icelandic manuscripts. One of these relates how Leif the Fortunate visited America.

The speaker then went on to tell of the voyages of other Norsemen to America and cited several historians who felt no doubt that the true discoverers of America were the Norsemen.

**Icelandic Civilization**  
The island of Iceland stands almost unique, geographically and historically, among the nations of the world. Touching the Arctic Circle, as it does at its northern extremity it is distinctly in the cold belt; however, its insular position and the fact that it is washed by the Gulf Stream give it a habitable climate at least in the lowlands. These lowlands comprise only about one-fourteenth of the area of the country, which is roughly 40,000 sq. miles. The rest is made up of rugged highlands dominated by high volcanic peaks and interspersed by barren stretches of lava fields, glaciers and vast areas of perpetual snow. There since the eighth or ninth century has dwelt a hardy race, cut off, until quite recently, from contact with Europe and, in many cases, from one another. It is the civilization

## McGill Again to Hear Noted Hart House Quartet

The famous Hart House Quartet will again be here on Friday, Jan. 13th in the Union Ballroom at 5 P.M. The last time they were here many people were turned away from the crowded Ballroom because they had not purchased their tickets early.

The tickets for this concert are only twenty-five cents and may be bought in the Union in the R.V.C. Conventorium, or from William Drummond. This is a general scheme tried out by Hart House to give concerts at popular prices to various undergraduate bodies throughout Canada.

## ARTS EXAMS WILL START ON TUESDAY

Applied Science Commence One Day Earlier. Sixteenth

It was announced last night that the Mid-Sessional Examinations in Arts and Commerce would be held this year on Tuesday, January 17th Wednesday, the 18th, and Thursday the 19th. There will therefore be no lectures on those dates.

Women students will write their exams in the R.V.C. while the men will write theirs in the Arts Building. The morning exams will commence at 9 P.M. those in the afternoon at 2 P.M.

Following is a list of the examinations and the dates on which they will be held. The dates, however, are subject to revision, and on this account, the Dean's notice-board should be carefully watched. At the moment of writing, Chemistry 2, which was to have been held on Thursday, the 19th, has been postponed to a later date.

Tuesday, January 17th:—  
9 A.M. Geology 7; Latin 11; Mathematics 4, 9; 1 Commerce; Physics 8 B; Sociology 7; Zoology 1 M.  
2 P.M. Chemistry 3 A French 14 (1-2 course for Honors Economic Students); Psychology 5; Zoology 1; Business Organization.

Wednesday, January 18th:—  
9 A.M. Economics 7, 51; English 19 Physics 5 B.  
2 P.M. English 21; French 5 A; Geology 4; Psychology 10.

Thursday, January 19th:—  
9 A.M. Economics 9; Psychology 11; Sociology 12.  
2 P.M. Chemistry 13; Economics 5; Education 1; English 1 A.

The faculty of Applied Science will start their exams one day earlier than their Arts brethren, namely on Monday, January 16th, and student in that faculty will also write on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

For the benefit of the Arts students, there is a list of important notices concerning the exams, and every candidate should watch the Dean's notice board very carefully for this. The day before each examination, the seating list of each candidate will be posted.

Students in English 1 A are warned that they must pay the regular supplemental fee of \$5.00 before taking the exam.

Conditioned students who wish to benefit by the special supplemental examinations on February 2nd and 3rd, should bear in mind the fact that they must forward their applications in writing to the dean's office not later than January 19th, accompanied by the \$10.00 fee.

## MINISTRY HAS NEED OF ALL ROUND MEN

Dr. Mackenzie Speaks at Presbyterian Student Dinner

Loyalty to one's Alma Mater and the necessity of all round developments for the work of the ministry were the points stressed by Dr. Scott Mackenzie in his address at the dinner held Monday evening at the annual assembly of the students and faculty of the Presbyterian College.

Besides the principal addresses, the following toast list was carried out: "The Church" proposed by W. D. G. Hollingworth and responded to by Dr. Harvie-Jones; "The College," by J. F. Goforth, responded to by Rev. Principal D. J. Fraser; "The Graduates" by Alex. Nimmo, responded to by Dr. W. D. Reid; "Sister Colleges," by P. W. Murray, responded to by E. C. Lacker, Anglican, and A. F. White, United; "New Students," by Prof. D. A. Murray, responded to by D. Tough.

All the speeches manifested great optimism for the future of the College. At the conclusion of Dr. Mackenzie's address he was presented with a

## DISPLAY OF PHOTOGRAPHS AT LIBRARY

Autographed poem of William Drummond on View

### PRINTS AND BOOKS

Pictures of Canadian, English and American Authors Are Shown

Prominent English, American and Canadian authors are featured this week in the display of photographs and manuscripts on view in the Redpath Library. The display in question is in a large case just inside the entrance to the Library. Each week the contents of the case are changed and so arranged that they will represent events of interest such as anniversaries or centenaries of well-known authors. The present display is only a small selection from one much larger containing photographs manuscripts and autographed prints and letters of various writers. Last week the case contained a Chinese exhibit.

The chief interest of this week's display centres around an autographed poem by William Henry Drummond, accompanied by a picture of the author himself. William Drummond is well-known for his representation of the French-Canadian peasant. This is effectively shown in his work "The Habitant," which is also on display.

The top shelf of the case represents a group of English writers. It contains photographs of Robert Bridges, Arthur Symonds, Andrew Lang and William Butler Yeats.

The middle shelf contains a group of American writers. A picture of W. D. Howells along with one of his books, "The Rise of Silas Lapham." Next, photographs of George Iles, Mark Twain and William Henry Drummond. There is also an autographed poem by the last mentioned author and a book entitled "Following the Equator," by Mark Twain.

The bottom shelf contains photographs of a group of Canadian authors and books by most of the other writers already mentioned. The prints represent Walt Whitman, Chas. E. Mowse and Lord Byron. Though one must admit that the last mentioned writer is not a Canadian. The late Chas. E. Mowse will be remembered by former students as being the dean of the Faculty of Arts for more than twenty years. Among the books displayed may be found "Leaves of Grass" by Walt Whitman, "October and other Poems," by Robert Bridges, "The Works of Lord Byron," edited by Thomas Moore, "Figures of Several Centuries," by Arthur Symonds, "Letters on Literature," by Andrew Lang, "Pu Amica Silencia Luna," by William Butler Yeats, "The Habitant," by William Henry Drummond, "Flame Electricity and the Camera" by George Iles.

A display of the works of William Blake (1757-1827) is in preparation for this year is the Centenary of his death. These volumes will be on view in the gallery of the reading room beginning Monday.

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## French Songs Offered Tonight at Ritz-Carlton

All students are invited to attend the meeting of the Alliance Francaise to be held this evening at 8:15 P.M. in the Ritz-Carlton. This is an excellent opportunity for those interested in French, and one that should not be missed.

At this fourth meeting for the season 1927-28, the Alliance Francaise will offer a musical evening of provincial songs given in their native costumes by Madame Franco Arisi Duprat and Monsieur Armand Duprat. Professor Villard, who has invited all McGill students, will be at the door to see that all who wish to enter may do so. No tickets are necessary.

This musical should be of great benefit and interest to all students of the French language and it is hoped that all who can, will attend.

## MANY CANDIDATES FOR SINGING PARTS

Revue Try-outs in Union Ballroom Yesterday

### CO-EDS TODAY

Also Dancing Rehearsals Today and Male Parts Tomorrow

About thirty were present at the singing try-outs for the Red and White Revue of 1928 yesterday. Enthusiasts attended for most of the afternoon in the Ballroom of the Union. Both men and women turned out and from all appearances the vocal part of the production this year will be very good and up-to-date. Two falsetto voices were tried and though nothing definite was announced it is possible that there may be a Falsetto Chorus. The producer showed appreciation for the trials, but no announcement of those to fill the parts is to be made just yet according to Bernard Alexander.

This afternoon is to be devoted to try-outs for the female acting parts. Aspirants from the Royal Victoria College, with or without any previous theatrical experience are requested to be present at 3 p.m. today in the Union Ballroom.

The male characters will be dealt with tomorrow afternoon at the same place and time, while dancing rehearsals will be held in the R.V.C. gym from 4:30 to 6 p.m. today and tomorrow and Friday. For this, girls should wear gymnasium costumes and everyone is to be out either today or tomorrow. A full attendance is compulsory on Friday. Other rehearsals will be held at a later date. For announcements watch the Notice Column on page four.

## FLYING ARTIST TO SPEAK AT MCGILL

Richard C. Carline Here on January 21

Richard Cotton Carline, English painter, who does his work from an airplane, will visit McGill on January 21, when he will deliver a lecture on "An Artist with an Airplane in the Land of Arabian Nights" in Moyse Hall at three o'clock. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides, many of which are hand-painted by the artist himself.

Mr. Carline was one of the first to realize that a new field lies before the artist in surveying natural beauty from the air. Among the adventures he will describe in his lecture will be a midnight flight from Jerusalem, the experience of crossing a desert by air, and visits to centres such as Baghdad, made immortal in the Arabian nights.

His brother Sydney Carline is also a famous painter, and has done a number of air paintings, including some of the illustrations which were utilized in Lawrence's famous "Revolts in the Desert." Richard Carline began to paint at an early age and when he was seven he was already doing portraits in oils. Since then he has exhibited many works at notable exhibitions.

Writing case by W. A. Wright acting on behalf of the students.

During the dinner the College orchestra favored those present with a few selections; while a violin solo by Howard Conner, and Gaelic songs rendered by Donald Gillies and N. Mackay were much appreciated. The dinner was under the direction of the College Phil. and Literary Society.

## DR. EVE GIVES LECTURE ON PROSPECTING

Seismic Methods Discussed in Eighth Lecture of Series

### USED IN TEXAS

Oil is Found — Instruments Are Pendulums With "Gatepost" Suspension

In resuming the series of lectures on Applied Geo-Physics being given by the Physics Department, Dr. A. S. Eve last night described seismic methods. These depend upon the fact that sound travels at different rates in various media, hence if a sound wave is started by the explosion of say, 150 pounds of T.N.T. it would be somewhat bent from its natural course if it hit a pool of oil. The deviation may be detected by suitable apparatus, which is very similar to what used to detect earthquakes, and oil pools are thus often found.

Seismic methods are used almost exclusively for oil and here they are superior to electrical and magnetic methods. There are no seismic surveys now being conducted in Canada, nor are there likely to be any, in Dr. Eve's opinion, except possibly in Alberta. There are certain oil deposits there which may be of value, but the use of this method will depend on the nature of the ground. They are, however being employed extensively in Texas, one company thinking so much of them that it spends something like \$30,000 per month for explosives alone, excluding the cost of apparatus and labor.

These methods detect, primarily, discontinuities in the density of the ground; that is to say, they indicate whether there is a patch of very hard or very soft ground in areas being surveyed. It has been found that all very often occurs at the top of rock salt domes, only a few hundred feet below the surface. These domes are a peculiar and interesting geological construction. They are literally huge domes, carved out under the earth, extending down through the various layers of materials to the oil beds, if any. In the course of time the oil gradually seeps up to the top into little pockets, where it is first tapped.

The general method of detection is as follows: A large hole, about 6 feet deep is dug and filled with high explosive, T.N.T. The "receiving" stations may be located up to 6 miles or so away, the method being distinctly a large scale one. As the explosive is set off, a radio signal is sent. This is received by the observers and recorded on a revolving drum of photographic film. Some short time afterwards the waves through the earth are heard and recorded, and then the air sound waves. This is all done automatically, of course, and from the dimensions of the drum and its rate of rotation the actual time between arrival of waves can be accurately found.

The surveyor then proceeds to plot on ordinary graph paper, the variation of the difference of time with the distance. (Continued on page three.)

## LECTURE SERIES ON MODERN CHINA

Rev. A. J. Brace to Speak to Theological Students

A unique opportunity is offered by the Joint Board of the Theological Colleges to those interested in the Modern Developments in China to attend a series of lectures being given at 4 p.m. each of the following afternoons in Divinity Hall.

Wed. Jan. 11. Influence in China of the Rise of Japan.  
Thurs. Jan. 12. Chinese Revolution of 1911.

Fri. Jan. 13. The European War and its Relation to China.  
Tues. Jan. 17. The Chinese Student Renaissance.

Wed. Jan. 18. The People's Party vs. Communism.  
Thurs. Jan. 19. The Industrial and Social Revolution.

Fri. Jan. 20. Christian Leaders of China.  
The lecturer, Rev. A. J. Brace, a Canadian by birth, has been General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in China since 1911. In addition to these above two illustrated lectures will be held in Strathcona Hall at 5 p.m.

"The Root of the World."

## Scholarships are Granted to Commerce

Announcement was made yesterday at McGill of the gift of two scholarships of one hundred dollars each to be given annually in the McGill department of commerce for five years. Howard Murray is the donor.

These scholarships will be awarded annually to two commerce students for the study of French, and will be tenable for one year to each student. The award will be made at the end of the third year for use in the fourth year, being based on the result of the third year sessional examination in French. The scholarship will be granted to English-speaking students only and a student, either of whose parents is French, will not be eligible for the award.

## JOINT MEETING OF FRENCH CLUB HELD

Two Plays Successfully Staged Before Large Audience

A very successful joint meeting of the Cercle Francais and Societe Francaise was held in the Union Ballroom on Tuesday evening, December 20, just before college closed for the vacation. Each society presented a one-act play at this meeting and after the plays refreshments were served in the Grill Room, followed by a dance in the Ballroom. The music for the latter was supplied by Geoff. Simpson and his orchestra, and was enthusiastically received by the dancers.

The first play was "L'anglais tel qu'on le parle," put on by the Societe Francaise. The scene was laid in a French hotel, and all the parts except one or two were men's parts taken by girls. The action moved fast throughout and kept the audience in an uproar of enjoyment.

The second play, "Les Deux Tumbleres," by Labiche, was staged by the Cercle. There was one female part, that of the young heroine, and this was taken by Hullet Desbarats, who scored such a success in a similar part at a joint meeting last year. There were fewer characters in this play, but the audience appreciated the efforts of the actors, and the first part of the meeting was thus pronounced a decided success.

Then the Cercle members and the visitors, in all about one hundred in number, adjourned for refreshments, after which a program of dancing followed upstairs. The number present and the enthusiasm displayed were a source of gratification to the executive of the Cercle, who felt that the meeting had been a great success.

The Cercle will resume activities as soon as the mid-session exams are over, and the season will wind up in March with another joint meeting in the R.V.C., at which the Societe will be hosts to the Cercle.

## MEMBERSHIP CARDS FOR FANCY SKATING

Those wishing to join the Fancy Skating club may get membership cards from the Athletic Office or from either officers of the club or on the rink. Students must show that they are full time undergraduates and outsiders must show a membership card to the general skating rink.

### CHEMISTRY COLLOQUIUM

Mr. Ernest Mules will be the speaker at the Chemistry Colloquium today at five o'clock, in the C. and M. Building, and will introduce for discussion the subject of "New Methods of Iodometric Analysis Depending on Formation and Estimation of Iodine Cyanide."

## What's On

**TODAY**  
5:00—Players Club Executive.  
5:00—Lecture on Tibet.  
5:00—Water polo practice.  
7:00—Arts I vs. Arts II Basketball.

### COMING

Jan. 12.  
Rowing Club Meeting.  
S.C.A. Cabinet Luncheon.  
Societe Francaise.  
Jan. 13.  
Annual Board Meeting.  
Hart House String Quartet.

Wed. Jan. 11. "Secret Societies and their Relation to Revolutionary Movements in China." Mon. Jan. 16.

## NEW STUDENT COUNCIL HELD FIRST MEETING

Members of Last Year's Council Given Major Wards

### MUCH BUSINESS

Summary of Revue Work to Date Given by MacKenzie

That the Red and White Revue is well on its way towards its culmination in a high class show was the purport of the remarks of Max MacKenzie, manager of the revue, when called before the new Students' Council yesterday afternoon.

The meeting yesterday was the first one in which the new council officialized, and they were brought very quickly into the actual business and duties of their office.

One of their first acts was in the form of a customary gracious gesture towards those whom they superseded in office, in voting that Morton, Fraser, Laddley, Minnes, Matthews, Petch and McPhail should receive major executive awards for their work of the past year.

Mackenzie's report to the Council was very brief. He claimed that the skits for this year were to be very short and mainly on the front stage. This would obviate much of the expense of last year in painting and preparing a great deal of expensive scenery for full stage shows. There will be a great deal of humor, and some very good songs, while the music which has been submitted should prove extremely popular.

In answer to questions, he stated that tickets would very probably be the same price as last year, and that the cast would be smaller.

The regular business of the meeting was then put forward. A report of the N.F.C.U.S. Conference in Toronto was given by J. P. Manion in which details of the several plans now under way through the efforts of the federation, and a short sketch of future plans were briefly outlined.

The Council ratified three amendments to the constitution of the Federation, and voted an extra \$34.40 because of the increased per capita levy of ten cents per student. The budget of the federation for the coming year was adopted.

The amendments to the constitution read as follows:

1. "That a new article be inserted immediately following 'Language' same to be entitled 'Religion', and that the new section be inserted therein to read as follows:

"The N.F.C.U.S. shall not officially recognize any particular religion of religious belief, and all matters pertaining to the same shall be entirely excluded from all its meetings and activities."

2. "That article 9 be amended to read as follows:

"The Secretary-treasurer shall be appointed by the Executive Council at the Annual meeting. He need not be a member of the executive Council and shall hold office at their pleasure. He shall be during their term of office a member of the Federation, and may be granted an annual honorarium."

3. "That the article entitled Amendments be struck out and the undermentioned be inserted in its place:

Amendments to this constitution shall be passed by the Executive Council at the Annual meeting, and be ratified by a majority vote of the constituent members."

All three amendments were carried. On the motion of Manion, Jack Duckworth was made representative of McGill to the National Federation for the coming year, to take up his duties at once.

A letter from the secretary of the N.F.C.U.S. was then read, and gave official notification to McGill that Bernard Alexander had been chosen to represent Canada on a debating tour of England next fall.

A committee consisting of Paul Melanson as chairman, Stan Quackenbush and A. A. MacNaughton was then appointed to look after the Anna Mater dance arrangements, to suggest the most convenient dates and to start out on decoration schemes and all other affairs connected with the dance. At (Continued on page three.)

### PLAYERS' CLUB

A meeting of the executive of the Players' Club will take place this afternoon at 5:15 in room "A" of the Strathcona Hall.



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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1928.

## VALUE OF LYCEUM LECTURES

THE times when the institutes of learning jealously guarded the secrets of knowledge from the mass are far distant now, and are remembered only in history books.

A philosopher of those times was regarded as a sort of magician, whose mind worked supernaturally in some ways, and who was therefore very awesome. Nowadays, even the tramp has his philosophy of life, and moreover recognizes it to be a philosophy. Your modern eight-hour-a-day office man talks about his origin away back in the ages when the missing links were roaming the plains, or weren't—according to his seasoned opinion.

At the same time, although the non-scholar is not mystified about the learning that his university fellowmen devote their lives to, he often goes far astray in his conception of this learning. He can talk with any university professor about the divorce question, because the magazines and newspapers are forever moralizing about it or reporting it. But his outlook is very apt to be fettered, and he doesn't realize that the chief advantage of being a scholar is that one can study these affairs from all angles, at all places, and with all references at hand from the pages of history and philosophy.

The Lyceum lectures, that form the chief business of the department of extra-mural relations will help to correct some popular impressions about scholastic thought. For instance, many there may be who connect psychology with hypnotism, spiritualism, and similar romantic sciences. Others consider that it deals with mind-building and memory-developing. The Lyceum lectures in psychology will help to correct these impressions, and, what is more, will present before the public arguments in favor of such things as intelligence tests, and measurements of intellect, which are being adopted by so many business firms. Many will leave the Lyceum course in this subject with a very new idea of the science of psychology.

We mention psychology because psychology is one of the world's favorite subjects, looked at in the popularly incorrect way, or in the scholastically correct way.

Similarly, history courses will be presented before people who know that Wolfe captured Quebec in 1759—a fact which some of our brilliant historians don't care whether they remember or not—and they will inform the people of the situations which caused the fall of Quebec, and the conditions underlying events of the time.

The question is, will people attend these lectures? The university authorities cannot inflict an attendance rule upon the lay citizens of the realm. The names of one or two of the courses will attract some good attendances. The others will have to depend upon reputation, and McGill's Lyceum professors—if we may use the term—are becoming known as interesting deliverers of graphic lectures. This may be a surprise to the student body, but we don't think it is such a surprise as some will think.

If through the Lyceum lectures, the university scholars can succeed in making philosophy—as connected with all knowledge—an "indoor sport"—in the homes of our Canadian public, they will have achieved something that all the compulsory education in the world will fail to do—make us a race of thinkers.

## THE ATTRACTION OF QUACKS

THE existence of pain, and the failure of medical science to cure it without trouble and expense, probably accounts for the popularity of quacks. Most people, for instance, on going to a dentist, do not ask themselves: "Will he extract it scientifically?" but "Will he extract it painlessly?"

The good done to man in general by the medical profession is not usually properly considered by man in particular. And when a quack comes along, offering treatment cheap for painful diseases, the usual thought is "I'll have a shot at this treatment anyway, there's always a chance of it doing some good."

The tragedy comes when the treatment does definite harm. Most quack treatments are too well regulated by law to do much harm in themselves, but when a person fills himself up with a hundred and one different sorts of quack medicines, he stands a good chance of becoming a physical wreck.

However there is one sort of "quack" that usually does some good. He is the faith-healer. He may not do his healing by "faith" no matter what sort of "faith" he might use, but he often succeeds in putting patients in the right attitude for a cure—making them determine to be well. As a matter of fact, people don't need the services of a faith healer to put themselves into that attitude of mind—they can do it themselves.

We do not know whether the medical profession believes microbes to be the greatest cause of disease or not. If they do, we agree with the doctors, and voice our opinion that next to germs, worry is the chief cause of disease.

Worry causes those little ailments that make one feel so utterly miserable, and that probably cause quite a few of these divorces and suicides.

Perhaps advocates of the simple life are considered quacks by the medical profession. We cannot imagine a doctor being so very cordial to the people who tell him that they have never been in bed or called a doctor for sixty years, more or less. But although many of them are cranks, we can learn a good deal from them.

Harmful quacks advocate the use of narcotic drugs. Harmful quacks treat their patients, without summoning medical help when there is danger of death. Harmful quacks fill the mind of the credulous one with horrible worries about diseases he hasn't got. Other kinds of quack doctors are more harmless than not.

The medical profession can be trusted to be progressive enough to investigate thoroughly any discoveries likely to prove useful, and university people are therefore wise enough to place no reliance in quackery, when it comes to fighting disease. And they should be wise enough to know the state of mind and body most conducive to health, without needing to seek non-medical advice along that line.

## CONDENSED COMMENT

### DR. RUTTAN

Dr. Rutan is one of that company of McGill professors who have achieved world-wide renown and perhaps immortality, for their distinguished service to the world of learning, but who are so modest and democratic that students are liable to underestimate them.

In the field of chemistry, Dr. Rutan has done much constructive and original work, most of it in our own McGill laboratories. His learning was well recognized by his appointment as Dean of the School of Graduate Studies.

Although he has given up his official appointments, it is by no means likely that Dr. Rutan will cease to be a contributor to science, and a close friend and adviser of fellow-workers in the college, who look forward to many years of happy fellowship with him.

## THE TEA ROOM IS OPEN

Many were dubious about the success of the tea room.

Their doubt have proved to be unfounded, and if the tea room's popularity continues to wax, the problem of finding more space will arise.

However, we see no immediate cause for worry, and we know that whatever happens the tea room will not be allowed to intrude into the sacred domains of the male students—unless they want it to.

# The Book=shelf

## EMIGRANT PROBLEM IS ANALYSED

*Thesis of J. T. Culliton on Immigration Question Published by McGill Dep't. of Economics*

Assisted Emigration and Land Settlement, with Special Reference to Western Canada, by John T. Culliton, M.A. Toronto, The MacMillan Company of Canada, pp. 78, \$0.75. (Review by J. H. H.)

UNDER the direction of, and in conjunction with the Department of Economics and Political Science of this University, the MacMillans in Canada have published the ninth of a series of booklets dealing with the national problems of Canada. The volume presently under discussion is the work of John T. Culliton, Sessional Lecturer in the Department.

The subject of assisted emigration from England has grown within the last few years to a position of great importance. When that emigration takes the form of immigration into this country, its importance for Canadians, naturally enough, is greatly magnified. The question of immigration into this country has formed the subject of many debates, political and otherwise. The very nature of these debates, in every instance, has made it necessary for the speakers on either side to advance arguments built upon unsound bases and designed only to appeal to the easily stirred emotions of the audience.

Mr. Culliton's thesis, on the contrary, is built upon uncontrovertible facts and figures obtained from the reliable sources, and his treatment throughout is both thorough and careful. The whole question has, of course, been treated from a purely scientific standpoint without reference to or consideration of party or class politics. It is this fact among others, that makes the little volumes in this series especially valuable.

The author comes from the west, and his chapters dealing with that section of the Dominion show much evidence, not only of painstaking academic research but also of a fund of practical first-hand knowledge.

Through research and scientific presentation of facts, economists, though it is not generally admitted, are constantly contributing to a gradual amelioration of social conditions. The volume written by Mr. Culliton will do its share in this direction since it treats of a most important problem, that of an equitable disposition of the world's population.

The question of population was first brought forcibly to the attention of the world by Thomas Malthus, and though the outer aspects of the subject may have altered somewhat since that economist's time, the basic problem has not faded into obsolescence. On the contrary, it is a greater enigma today than ever before.

Mr. Culliton has described assisted emigration with particular reference to this Dominion, though he describes briefly the workings of the Empire Settlement Act in the other nations associated in the British Commonwealth. It is his intention to extend the present work to cover the other Dominions more fully.

The Germans have a brief, but forceful proverb regarding self-praise, yet in the face of the admonition therein contained, it is impossible to close this review without some reference to the part played by the Economics Department of this University in making possible the publication of this series. The most masterly thesis, if placed away in the library shelves can serve no purpose; the thesis printed and circulated among the public can. Some recognition should be given by Canadians outside the University to this fact.

## Poems By Collegians

### BROKEN

I loved you much  
You were mine for long  
But now you're gone.  
How will I get along?

You heeded me  
I was your boss  
But now you're gone,  
I feel the loss.

Yes, You were mine  
For a long long time  
But now you're gone,  
My only dime.

Karltonist

A twelve dollar a day bricklayer has won a Phi Beta Kappa key, thus according to education the most substantial recognition it has ever received in this country.

## Literary Notes

W. E. WOODWARD reports that his novels, "Lottery" and "Bread and Circumstances" have been translated into Polish by Mrs. Antonina Sokolow-Merkel of Zolborz. "I can't help it having so many 'Z's', he wrote Harpers. "That's the way the Polish language is."

JAMES Henry Breasted, author of "Conquest of Civilization" sailed Saturday to take command of the archaeological field forces of his regular campaign in the Nile Valley and Palestine. He will command five separate expeditions. Connected with one of them is what promises to be a sensational discovery, much like the Tutankhamon Tomb, since it is an ancient burial place in an oasis.

GLENWAY Wescott, author of "The Grandmothers" arrived in America some time ago for a brief stay in New York City before visiting his mother in Kewaskum, Wisconsin. He will then return to the small fishing village in Southern France where he is writing his next novel. When he visited America a few months ago, he was known only to the critics who praised "The Apple of the Eye." Now, with "The Grandmothers" well past its fifty thousand mark, Mr. Wescott finds himself a best-seller.

MRS. Bertrand Russell, whose book, "The Right To Be Happy" is causing no little discussion, sails for America this January, according to a cable received by her publishers, Harper & Brothers.

## Hoarded Wealth of Genghis Khan Lures Explorer.

HAROLD Lamb, an American authority on Mongol history and the author of the only biography in English of Genghis Khan (McBride, New York, \$3.50) made the following statement when questioned as to the authenticity of newspaper reports claiming the discovery of the Tomb in the Gobi desert: "The announcement, cabled from London, that Professor Kozloff may have penetrated to the tomb of Genghis Khan is one of very great importance."

"Professor Kozloff has been at work in the Gobi desert region for the Russian Geographical Society since 1899, and discovered and made excavations upon the site of the old Mongol city of Kara Khoto. He is one of the best known of modern archeologists in the Central Asia field. Several years ago he met Dr. Andrews of the American Asiatic expedition out there, and Dr. Andrews considers his work of the greatest importance. He once completed a survey of Inner Mongolia for the Imperial Society at St. Petersburg."

"The printed dispatches are mistaken in saying that no previous announcement of Dr. Kozloff's discovery has been made. About three years ago it was reported that he had definite information that the tomb of Genghis Khan existed in Kara Khoto, about lat. N. 42, long. E. 101."

"The search for the grave of the Mongol conqueror has been carried on for generations. It was believed, following the information of the Persian historian, Rashid el Din, that Genghis Khan had been buried near the Kerulian river."

"Three years ago, the Prince of Kalachin, a descendant of Genghis Khan, gave out the information that the great conqueror had been buried with his second imperial concubine at Btjen Koro, which is about latitude 40 N, longitude 109 E."

"Professor Kozloff has, apparently, accomplished what no other explorer has been able to do. Exactly seven hundred years ago Genghis Khan died, after conquering nearly half the world and bringing under his dominion all the kingdoms from the China Sea to Poland. No one could make any computation of the treasures gathered in by the Mongol armies that overran Bokhara, Samarkand, Merv, Herat, and Nisapur. It was all sent back to their homeland, the Gobi. In his lifetime Genghis Khan established a dominion greater than that of Rome, and in a decade he plundered cities that contained wealth equal to that of the Roman empire. Among conquerors he is unique."

"At his death, which was concealed from his enemies and subject peoples, his body was taken to a spot known only to members of the Imperial family and his higher officers. Legend says that his son, succeeding him, sacrificed forty fair young women in jewelled garments in the tomb and as many white stallions, to serve the Kha Khan in the other world."

"A Mongol warrior clan was appointed to guard the tomb from all approach. Yearly ceremonies have been held by the Mongols themselves at the site. More recently, according to the London dispatch, the lamas have taken over the watch of the

# TURRET

MILD VIRGINIA CIGARETTES



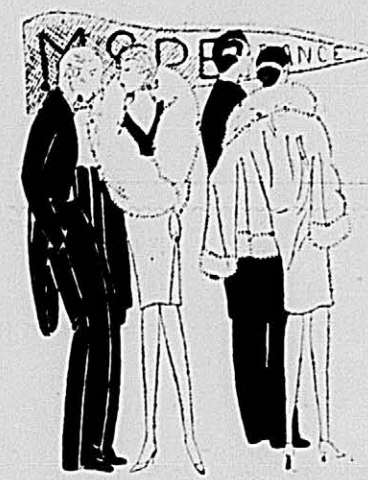
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## ARTS SOPHS HEAD OF CLASS LEAGUE

Defeated Arts Freshmen at  
Basketball Last Night

### ANOTHER DEFAULT

Commerce Frosh Defeat  
Sophs to Take Second  
Place

Arts 11 retained the leadership, in the Interclass Basketball League, by defeating Arts 1 by a narrow margin, of 15-11, while Commerce 1 gave their elders, Commerce 11, a severe drubbing, beating them by the decisive score of 33-10. These games made up the fifth series in this schedule and last night's results leave Arts 11 at the top of the league with Commerce 1 runners up.

Both games were well played and the teams were evenly matched. The Commerce game was not as one-sided as the score would lead one to think the sophomores had very hard luck in shooting and were not able to put the ball into the baskets. While the second game was very close and the result was not certain until the final whistle blew. The teams were both in good condition, but the sophs had the advantage in the number of spaces which turned up and they used them to the best of advantage.

The first game played was between the Commerce freshmen and sophomores. Both teams started with a rush and only succeeded in colliding with one another. The freshmen started combination play at once and after a few minutes it was apparent that they would win the game. The sophs were in bad condition and lacked practice, as their shooting showed weakness. Both teams used their weight to advantage and it would have developed into a rugby game if not for the strictness of the referee. The freshmen scored ten points before their elders were able to find their feet. At this time the pace set was very fast and it began to tell on the sophs who called time out. The first half ended with the babes leading by the score of ten to three.

The second period started rather slowly and Commerce 1 put on three substitutes. This gave the sophs a chance and they used it, scoring several baskets, but they lost many chances on account of their poor shooting, combined with hard luck. The young regulars came on again and the play waxed fierce and furious, as did the noise issuing from the sidelines, and the din was terrific. This resulted in a curly-headed cherub being put off for four persons. The sophs tried hard in the last few minutes but were not able to down their youthful opponents and when the final whistle blew the score stood at Commerce 2-10, Commerce 1-33. The line-ups were as follows:—

Commerce 11	Commerce 1
R. Forward	Robbins
L. Forward	Manion
Center	Warren
R. Defense	Wallack
L. Defense	Lauer
Subs	Carter
Shenkin	Piper
Weinstein	Kaufman
Horn	

The second game was the one between the Arts lowerclassmen, with the older one coming out on top. The play opened up slowly with both teams warming up. Then it developed into fast play and was kept up to the end of the game. Arts 11 played a good combination game and it was due to this that they eventually came out the winners, as it was their good combination which tired out their opponents, while added to this was the shortage of subs on the part of the freshmen. The freshmen netted the first basket but it was immediately evened up. The score was sawed to the first period and was tied at the end of the first period.

The second half opened up with a great rush with both teams determined to win. An added incentive was the presence of a large number of coeds, but this had a greater effect on the older and wiser men and they were spurred on to victory. The play was very fast in this period and the pace began to tell on the freshmen as they only had one substitute. But they were very game to the last and the sophs had a very hard time in putting in the last few baskets. As the final whistle blew the score stood at Sophs 15, Freshmen 11. The line-ups were as follows:—

Arts 11	Arts 1
R. Forward	Dixon
L. Forward	Molot
Center	Urquhart
R. Defense	Jones
L. Defense	Walt
Subs	Norris
McBroon	McMartin
Shute	
Costello	
McIntyre	
Springer	

The third game was defaulted by Pharmacy in Science 11.

## SPLASHING ABOUT

BY P. M.

### OUR CONGRATS, BRUDS!

Christmas is generally a time of good news but some people are rather reticent in spreading the good news. Thus we are now able to announce that Bruds Bazin is to be the captain of the McGill Rugby team for the 1928 season. Bruds was elected to this honor at the dinner of the rugby team which was held on Saturday, December 17th. We had heard of this from unofficial sources such as the downtown papers, but, as the Daily had not been asked to be present at such an auspicious occasion, we thought that it was a secret, and so we kept it as such, and now we have the veritable truth there is no use keeping it from a wondering student body. Bruds was elected by acclamation and he can feel, we know, that he has the hearty congratulations of the students. Coming from Lower Canada College he has always been well placed in rugby circles. Next season will be his fourth and final year with the squad and as such will be a fitting close to his gridiron career in college. The sport field is not the only sphere in which Bruds is popular, for in his class, the second in Medicine, he holds the position of president, besides which he is a student representative on the Athletic Board.

### OUR FIRST, LET IT BE THE BEST

Tomorrow night should see the hockey fans en masse at the Forum for the initial game in the Intercollegiate Hockey series. McGill and Varsity will be the teams that line up for the struggle. It is a lamentable thing that Queen's are not included in the schedule for as it stands one can not say that it will be a true representation of the members of the C.I.A.U. Perhaps after we have put aside our avariciousness and enter sport solely for the sake of intercollegiate competition, and not for other means, we may see a normal state of affairs again.

What the outcome of the game will be tomorrow can in no way be hinted at with any real sense of prediction. Varsity are the holders of the championship in the sport, and have been since the season preceeding the war. While on tour in the States during the vacation they were defeated by Harvard and following that, McGill won their game over Harvard. Varsity claim that this is no criterion as they had but three subs, while their opponents had seventeen men. McGill can claim that they played under exactly the same handicap only more so, in that there were eighteen men against them altogether. The combination work of the team on the ice will alone decide, not individuality, and if there is anything like the play that was shown in Monday's game, then things are decidedly hopeful.

The band will be there in full force to keep the crowd in good humor, for we cannot say that bands or even organized cheering can win a game.

### WHEN WE WERE VERY YOUNG

In conjunction with the honors that are being competed for in the Q.A.H.A., there is the Cooper Smeaton Trophy which will be awarded to the team which at the end of the season, has the least number of penalties marked against its members. If sport is to be played in its true sense we think that such an award as this is hardly needed. Taking the simile from the physical sphere to the spiritual it is like the fact that if we are all good boys and girls here we shall reap our reward in heaven, wherever that may be. More forcibly it reminds us of when we were young and were told that if we were good while nurse was away and did not pull the cat's tail or put pepper in its milk, nurse would give us a lollypop.

It has been rumored that we are personally in favor of total immersion. We would hardly put it that way, but rather say that sometimes we are forced into it.

## What we Think of the Show

### "BEN HUR" SPLENDID FILM

Palace Feature is Contribution to  
America's Art; Really Great Film

"Ben Hur", an American production, is a monument of pictorial art which any nation of any age might well be proud, and it is our opinion that university students should see this film as part of their education, because it shows photographic art at its highest excellence, and acting which in parts approximates perfection, although at times becomes too evidently exaggerated.

For dramatic pathos, one scene in particular excels any we have seen. The circumstances leading up to it are these: Ben Hur, wrongly convicted of attempted murder by his old friend Marcella spends three years as a galley slave, rescues an admiral and becomes a Roman once more—as the admiral's adopted son. But his heart is grief-stricken. His mother and sister, who had been ejected with him by Marcella, are nowhere to be found.

He comes to Jerusalem, and seeks repose on the stone flags close to a massive wall. Two lepers creep close to him—they are his mother and sister. They fear to touch him as he sleeps, for they are unclean. The mental conflict that ensues is difficult to portray, but it is masterfully done.

Mother and daughter weep their way sadly to the Valley of Lepers. But the ending of the film is a happy one, and the plot unfolds itself graphically.

The Chariot race is a glaring example of sport taken over-seriously, and makes us feel that there is no such problem today, by comparison.

It is rather amusing to know beforehand, by subtitles as well as by intuition, that out of nearly a dozen starters, there are only two possible finishers, and those two are Marcella and Ben-Hur. What did all the others race for?

The race is exciting enough, and puts a fugly contest to shame for roughness.

Despite the moral of the film, that revenge is wrong, the crowd enthusiastically cheers on Ben-Hur as he takes revenge on the unfortunate Marcella.

The scene in the Life of Christ and reverently and beautifully taken. It is a pity that Ben-Hur has been advertised as the spectacle of the century, and the most magnificent film masterpiece ever made, because it is probably the only one of the showmen of pictures so advertised that might really compete for the honor.

C. H. D.  
Judge: Hastus, take the witness stand.  
Rastus: Yes, sir. Where is?

### ELECTED CAPTAIN



Bruds Bazin, Popular Player of the  
Rugby Squad, Who Has Been  
Chosen Captain for the 1928 Season.

## Correspondence

### VALUE OF CONVENTION

The Editor,  
McGill Daily,  
Dear Sir,

One of the curious things about the recent Student Convention, at Detroit (the missionary Convention commented on in Tuesday's Editorial) was that it didn't seem at all like what a Convention is popularly supposed to seem like. That artificial stimulation (speaking figuratively here, not literally), which may probably characterize the get-together of a few thousand of the more modern "go-getter" club boys, was certainly not in evidence. The enthusiasm must have been deeper than the surface, wherever that may be,—for enthusiasm there was—but more felt than seen. I didn't realize until I read Tuesday's Editorial that the Convention was really an American affair, probably because the platform was so tremendously international, and the whole outlook, and atmosphere etc., so world-wide. It is hard to realize that one has been only in Detroit. This person may have missed something, for he quite failed to catch the atmosphere which the Editorial purported to reflect. He feels as if he had paid a visit somehow to the "Master," and been taken by him on a tour of the world, seeing things from his point of view. However, he is glad to see the

## POLO TEAM WILL RENEW PRACTICES

Intercollegiate Games to be  
Staged in February

McGill's senior polo team has been taking things easy since the finish of the city polo schedule, but now, with the first intercollegiate game a month away, regular practices will be resumed again. The team has been playing international polo so far, and as the intercollegiate series is played under Canadian rules, considerable practice will be needed to get the men accustomed to the small ball and nets.

Harold Flisk has been up to Toronto several times lately, and from what he has seen of the Varsity team, he thinks that his squad, though they will have to work hard, will probably be able to carry off intercollegiate honours. A call is issued to all players, senior and junior, to attend the first practice of the new season at the K. of C. tonight at 5.30. The juniors are asked to come out to give opposition to the seniors and to improve their chances of making the senior team this year or in future seasons.

### NEW STUDENT COUNCIL HELD FIRST MEETING

(Continued from page one)

The same time, a suggestion was made that the Students' Council take charge of the Cabaret night after the Red and White Revue was brought up. This was agreed to be satisfactory, and further arrangements in this regard will be made at the next meeting of the Council.

A letter from the Chess Club was read, and their demand for a certain sum of money for equipment was rejected.

### DR. EVE GIVES LECTURE ON PROSPECTING

(Continued from page one)

tance away from the explosive. If several points in the same direction are taken it is found that they fall on a straight line on the graph, unless the waves have to go through the salt dome. In this case the line changes direction (is discontinuous) and the position of the dome may thus be readily observed. A set of readings is then generally taken at right angles to the first, to get an idea of the dimensions of the dome.

This method makes use of the bending of the waves when it changes from one medium to another; there is another now being developed which depends on the reflection of waves at certain surfaces. There are many technical difficulties in the way, and as most of the experiments are being carried on in secret by one firm not many details are known. Dr. Eve said that much was expected from it.

Seismic surveying depends on the differences of rates of conduction of sound by various substances. Air, for instance, transmits at about 1100 feet per second, water at about 5000 feet, oil is probably somewhere near this, surface rocks at about 6000 feet while the deep rock salt is nearly 12000 feet per second. It has been found that the shortest, or rather, quickest path is curved in a semicircular form, and not a straight line, as might be expected on first thought. However, as Dr. Eve pointed out, the effect is somewhat similar to that observed in both hot and cold mirages, where the rays of light are curved, and is readily explicable mathematically.

The detecting device is a delicate and special kind of pendulum. Instead of swinging in a vertical plane it swings in one very nearly horizontal, and has a natural period of some 20 seconds. This is damped out by a heavy ball or weight attached to the arm. When a shock or series of shocks comes along the supports of the apparatus are violently disturbed, but owing to its inertia and method of suspension the weight remains still. It thus appears to move, and the time and extent of the motion can be traced on the photographic film either by directly affixing a pointer on the ball, or having it generate an electric current, and deflect a galvanometer. There is some very delicate work done in the manufacture of these instruments as may be imagined.

Several interesting slides and graphs of results were shown. One showed a large deflection of the instrument when the solid brick wall in one of the labs downstairs was hit. Others gave results of observations taken near the Library to see whether the trains in the tunnel below were giving rise to objectionable vibration. They could not be detected, but passing wagons gave high indications. When the instruments were set up near the entrance gates of the University, the needles were thrown off the scale by some of the passing trucks. This showed strikingly the extent of vibration in modern cities. These last subjects were not directly in line with the subject of the lecture, but were of use in showing applications, and the sensitivity of the instruments used.

advertised a little, though the editorial columns of the "Daily" should be reserved for comment of a more or less serious nature.

## ROG. McMAHON OUT OF VARSITY GAME

New Four-year Rule Eliminates  
McGill Defenceman

Both McGill and Toronto Varsity will take the ice at the Forum Thursday night handicapped by the absence of regular men, latest advices from the rival camps indicate. Reports from the Queen City state that Mac King, dynamic wing player, is suffering from an injured shoulder and will be out of the game for some time. Wes Richards, another veteran blue performer smashed his thumb last week, and although it is likely that he will play Thursday, he will be under a considerable handicap.

Roger McMahon, mainstay of the McGill defense is eliminated from the game through the new four year playing rule. The new legislation came into effect on January 1st, and McMahon's case is the first to be affected by the ruling passed by the C.I.A.U. almost a year ago. Bill Lovering, who started the season at the wing position, will be unable to play owing to pressure of studies.

A feature of the contest will be the initial ice performance in this city of

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# CONDITIONS IN EUROPE TOLD OF IN REPORT

Readjustment Under Way in all Parts of Continent

## ROYAL BANK LETTER

Standard of Living Below That of Fifteen Years Ago

The latest monthly letter of the Royal Bank comments on general conditions of European countries just before and after the Great War. Trade developments are sketched and described in the letter.

According to the letter, in 1910, a large proportion of the commerce of the world was the result of an exchange of the finished products of the highly industrialized countries for the raw, or partially manufactured goods of the rest of the world. Particularly in Western Europe the trade relationship had permitted the growth of large thickly populated manufacturing centres. In the chaos which followed 1914, each nation was thrown upon its own resources and even those countries which took no active part in the war found themselves cut off from their ordinary markets and sources of supply. The growth of manufacturing which followed stimulated the idea that each country might become more wealthy if it could become more economically independent. This idea together with the creation of new international boundaries and the growth of a strong feeling of nationalism amounting in some cases to bitter animosity against neighboring states, resulted in the erection of new trade barriers and a general rise of tariffs. Probably a movement toward self sufficiency would have developed in any case, but this hurried economic readjustment is likely to result in far more suffering and loss than one taking place in a more natural and orderly manner.

The most densely populated sections of the world are China, Japan, India and Western Europe. In China, Japan and India the population is accustomed to a low standard of living. Yet even in these countries re-adjustment is under way. China and India are beginning to manufacture their own textiles and a major industrial revolution is taking place in Japan. As far as Europe is concerned however, the most portentous development is the growing variety and importance of the manufacturing industries in such countries as Canada, Australia, Brazil and Argentina.

It is this world re-adjustment which is making difficult the problems of rehabilitation in Western Europe. Internal political problems, traditions and the opposition of labour toward measures which make for efficiency, increase the complexity of this situation.

The standard of living in almost every country of Europe is below that of 1913; unemployment is prevalent and there are those who think that the outcome of the present economic changes will be a substantial and permanent lowering of the European standard of living. When one considers the energy and ability of the people and the history of their achievement in creating modern industrial civilization, this hypothesis does not seem probable. Since the birth rates are falling and the population of a number of European countries is becoming fairly constant though not actually decreasing there is some thought that assisted by emigration, a readjustment in population may take place which will leave such countries as Germany, Belgium, Holland and Great Britain with a population more nearly proportionate to the natural resources of these countries. If, on the other hand, world consumption and world trade should be increased by a general rise in the standard of living in all parts of the world, demand for the products of large scale manufacturing would become sufficient to keep labour well employed in all countries. While this solution demands revolutionary changes and more rapid improvement in backward countries than has been generally envisioned, certainly it would be more acceptable than any other which seems likely.

Actually, the turn of post-war events seems to foreshadow an outcome which will entertain a combination of these proposals. Undoubtedly, wide-spread unemployment and reduced appropriations for education have been significant of at least a temporarily lowered standard of living. A nearly static volume of population in a number of European countries might simplify readjustment. It is quite evident that there is a tendency for the higher standard of living in Europe and North America to spread to other parts of the world. Increased productivity accompanied by increased consumption on the part of the great populations of Japan, India and China

will open up tremendous opportunities for large scale production in all countries. The fact that the gravity of the situation is clearly recognized by thoughtful financial and political leaders gives ground for hope that a solution may be found. Recognition of the present general situation led a member of the most prominent international bankers to issue a brief manifesto urging concerted action in dealing with tariffs. Later the various nations sent representatives to Geneva to discuss these facts and the findings of the World Economic Conference resulted in the International Chamber of Commerce.

For Canada, the outcome is not fraught with the same grave significance as for Western Europe and Great Britain, but a solution which involved a general rise in the standard of living in all parts of the world, creating a rapidly increasing demand for agricultural, mineral and forest products, would be of great benefit to this country.

Great Britain—With the normal growth of population and with rising standards of living in most parts of the world, it is natural to anticipate an annual growth in the volume of production of all important industries, and a corresponding increase in the volume of world trade. Within the past two years, most European countries have made good the actual losses in volume of manufacturing and commerce due to the war, and for 1927, in many cases, a slightly favourable comparison may be made between present levels and those which existed in 1913. From this viewpoint, the analysis of the production figures of the basic industries of Great Britain is disappointing. It is doubtful whether coal mining, the manufacture of iron and steel, and shipbuilding have yet attained a volume 90% as large as that of 1913, and the tonnage of foreign commerce is not more than 60% as large as before the war. Recovery in Great Britain has been more seriously retarded than in any other important country.

The coal industry is still suffering from the fact that the stoppage in British production in 1926 stimulated production in continental countries and the recapture of many foreign markets can only be accomplished at the cost of substantial price concessions. It is doubtful whether the re-organization in the mines has been sufficiently drastic to put them in a competitive position in the international market. The demand for coal for shipping has failed to increase, because of the tendency to equip ships with oil burners. In the first and second quarters of 1927, the iron and steel industry experienced a temporary stimulation due to orders which had accumulated during the strike, but recent statistics seem to indicate that production is again dropping to a level only about four-fifths as high as that in 1913. Since the iron and steel industry is also going through a depression in the United States, this situation may not be more than temporary. Recent reports indicate that amalgamations are being made with a view to securing greater efficiency in this industry. Undoubtedly, this is a step in the right direction and a principle which could be applied advantageously in a number of British industries.

The world depression in shipping has substantially reduced demand for ships, and until there is a marked increase in commerce, no great revival is to be anticipated. For a country as dependent as Great Britain upon shipping and commerce, the erection of new tariff barriers and the slow recovery of world commerce has created an especially difficult situation. Yet neither in Great Britain nor in other modern countries do the statistics of the old basic industries tell the full story. Internal trade is increasing much more rapidly than external trade. New industries are gaining headway. The production of automobiles, radios and artificial silk is not included in the old production indices. While there is no immediate remedy in sight for the unemployment in Great Britain, the initiative and virility of the nation is too strong for undue pessimism as to the ultimate outcome.

France—The internal balance of production and consumption is much more satisfactory in France than in Great Britain. To no small extent this is due to a satisfactory proportion between agricultural and industrial producers. Moreover, the large number of workers employed in the manufacture of specialties and luxuries constitutes a producing group who are not working

in direct competition with workers in most other manufacturing countries, and foreign demand for this class of goods is sufficient to permit profitable exportation in spite of high tariff barriers.

Since a large proportion of the revenue necessary for the reconstruction of the devastated regions has been received within the country, France has not needed to make as large external loans as were at first anticipated. This has been a remarkable achievement. It really the value of the capital goods created through the rebuilding of French industry along more modern lines is a fact that has not received full recognition in the outside world.

Among the most outstanding events of the year has been the de facto stabilization of the franc. The reserves of the Bank of France are stronger than they have been for several years and a truly balanced budget now seems more possible than at any time since the war. Internal prices have fallen during the year and it was feared that this price movement would have an unfortunate effect upon foreign trade. In actual fact, however, exports for the first nine months of 1927 exceeded imports by one billion francs, whereas in 1926 imports exceeded exports by 2.6 billion francs. While too much importance should not be attached to figures showing balance of merchandise trade, yet the statistics in this case are too striking not to be worthy of special comment. The conclusion of an extremely liberal trade agreement with Germany indicates that old hostilities are gradually dying out and that French leaders appreciate the necessity of reaching a sound economic basis.

Germany—Since the beginning of 1926 unemployment, which had then reached the two million mark, decreased until October 1, 1927, it amounted to only 355,000. Industry and trade are extremely active. Iron and steel production, for instance, during the last quarter exceeded the production of the same quarter of 1925 by 40%. The volume of foreign trade during the last three months exceeded that of 1925 by 28%, but the unfavorable balance of merchandise trade remains heavy and for the quarter mentioned, it amounted to 659 million marks. So long as foreign capital is invested in Germany at a more rapid rate than Germany makes reparation payments, merchandise imports are likely to exceed reparation exports. The most satisfactory comment which may be made concerning these imports is that they have largely consisted of raw materials for manufacture and are thus a further indication of the activity of industry. A return to normal industrial activity must be particularly welcome in a country which has experienced the industrial and commercial depression and upheaval which Germany has gone through in the last ten years.

The outstanding event of the year in Germany's financial situation has been the grave advice given to the German government by Mr. Gilbert the Agent General of Reparations. The definite statements from him that too much money was being appropriated for educational purposes, that taxation by the central government and expenditures by local governments is likely to be wasteful process, and that the present trend was toward too great extravagance in Germany, are worthy of serious consideration.

Proper provision must be made to meet external payments. Failure to meet such payments would be likely to reawaken old hatreds and to create international bitterness. Real hope for the recovery of Europe must rest upon a growing belief in mutual good faith and the active co-operation between the nations to restoring international commercial stability. Germany's admission to an influential position in the activities of the League of Nations constitutes a tangible recognition of the part she is expected to play in rebuilding Europe's internal and external economy.

## Red and White Revue Notes

An elaborate revue will be held this week, as an act to inaugurate with much more elaboration. Those attending to see for people are requested to read the column very carefully every day, and to keep up to date.

This afternoon the troupe for the female acting parts will be held in the Union Ballroom 3-4 p.m. Thursday afternoon Jan 11th, the troupe for male acting parts will be held in the Union Ballroom 3-4 p.m. The dancing rehearsal will be held in the R.V.C. gymnasium from 4 to 6 p.m. on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week. All those trying for those positions should appear at rehearsal either today or Thursday, but everyone must come out on Friday. It is absolutely essential that the above times be adhered to strictly. Watch this column carefully for further announcements.

## SCANDINAVIA AND ICELAND DEALT WITH

(Continued from page one)

with a chief as speaker and priest of the community. To avoid centralization of authority the frankins could, if dissatisfied, change their allegiance to another chief at will, and the system of Judgment by Peers was introduced. About 950 A.D. a central moot or Althing was formed to settle differences between chiefs according to a universal law. The island was divided into four districts, each with its court, and the speaker of the Althing organized a fifth court of appeal. The nobles were too independent to care much for this central authority and matters progressed much as before until the introduction of Christianity followed in 1000 by the edicts and, about 1100, by the first schools under Church auspices.

This marks the beginning of the greatest period in Icelandic development in practically every direction. The people were vigorous and ambitious, trade was carried on to a certain extent, a colony was formed in Greenland, and one in Vinland, an unplaced district suspected to have been a part of the North American coast. The people in Iceland itself were more settled and their energy was directed into better channels than before. Above all, this was the greatest age of Iceland's famous classical literature. The Saga, a prose epic, beautiful in its simplicity of form and style, was at its height. These compositions are a mine of information on customs, persons, the law and history of the times. They are of three kinds: first, the simple epic or heroic story; second, the sagas on Norwegian Kings and Ears; and finally the simple biography, a later form than the preceding two. These represent the flower of all Icelandic literature. At this time, too, the wandering and court poets wrote those poems so celebrated for their melody of sound, most of the real poetic feeling being confined to the sagas. Later in this period the works of Ari and Snorri, comprising histories, poems and sagas represent the peak of the genius of the age.

About this time, 1262, to be precise, the country submitted to Norwegian rule and the new Ironside code of Norwegian law was introduced in 1271. A royal court was instituted to replace the old moot-court or Althing, sheriffs were introduced and taxes

levied, while trade was restricted to goods with Norway. This was the death-blow to Icelandic independence and all progress ceased. The idea of the nation's independence was now to be a comfortable as possible on the frozen north sea to avoid the dangerous icebergs. The people were divided into peasants and nobles. The peasants tilled the land and the nobles attended to public or private work while a few were day laborers.

With matters in this state, Iceland came under the practical control of the Danes as a result of the capture of the Three Crowns in 1264. King, jarl and bishop became a part of an absolute monarchy. Things went from bad to worse. The Danish trade monopoly hurt the country's art, industry and literature. The country accepted Lutheranism practically without protest except on the part of the priests and although the renaissance and the reformation had quite a deep effect on literature, they did not improve it much. There was no social and political reformation whatsoever, and that I think speaks for itself. We now see a nation which had a comparatively stable and democratic government, foreign colonies and a remarkable artistic development when most of Europe was struggling out of the dark ages, reduced at this late date to absolute decadence.

This period of stagnation lasted until the nineteenth century when things gradually began to mend until in 1918 the final touch was added, and Iceland became a sovereign state under a constitutional monarchy with the same king as Denmark.

This, I think, concludes all we can say in so short a resume of the unique development of Iceland and its people who despite their somewhat degrading circumstances are one of the most interesting of races, the study of whose life and manners will certainly repay in entertainment any labour that may have been expended on the subject.

## SONG OF THE FAIRIES

"We can ride on lovers' sighs,  
Warm ourselves in lovers' eyes,  
Bathe ourselves in lovers' tears,  
Clothe ourselves with lovers' fears,  
Arm ourselves with lovers' darts  
Hide ourselves in lovers' hearts!"  
—From "Iolanthe," to be produced in February by the Operatic and Choral Society.

The victim opened one eye wearily and felt of the bone that the auto hadn't broken.

"Where am I?" he gasped; then, seeing the sweet face bending over him, "Is this heaven?"  
"No, indeed," said the face, smiling gently. "This is the Delta Gamma House."

—Lx

## Notices

ARTS '30  
All those who have been playing on the basketball team are expected to turn out tomorrow night at 7:00 o'clock for the game against Arts '31. Everybody must be out!

ATHLETIC OFFICE  
Will the following men please call at the Athletic Office at their earliest

GOLDSMITH BROS.  
S. & R. CO., LIMITED  
—DENTAL DEPOT—  
6th Floor,  
425 PHILLIPS SQUARE  
In Business Since 1867

## REVUE TRYOUTS

TODAY

FEMALE ACTING PARTS  
Union Ball Room  
3-6 P.M.

COME ONE!  
COME ALL!

TOMORROW

MALE ACTING PARTS

ONLY  
25c

To hear the famous

HART HOUSE QUARTET

In the

Union Ballroom

at

5 o'clock

On

Friday, January 13th

## OVERSEAS EDUCATION LEAGUE

1 9 2 8  
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS  
1 9 2 8

13th Annual Visit of Teachers

Canada, Newfoundland, Australia and New Zealand to Great Britain

Depart by steamer (First Class Saloon) in Naples via Gibraltar and London. Other places to be visited: Rome, Capri, Florence, Venice, Pisa, Genoa, Montreux, Nice, Cannes, Marseilles, Lyons, Paris, Versailles, Compiègne etc.  
RASHFORD, SAILINGS, June 20th, 1928, from Montreal to GLASGOW via S.S. METAGAMA.  
July 1st from QUEBEC to SOUTHERN AFRICA and CHATEAUBEAU.  
S.S. Empress of Australia SIXTY DAYS — \$490

5th Annual Undergraduates

Including Graduates of 1926 and 1927 only. Visit to University of Canada, Great Britain, France and Belgium. Eastbound sailing June 20 per S.S. Metagama. Seventy-three days. \$465

2nd Annual Holiday Summer School in French

Lycee Victor Duruy  
Boulevard des Invalides by courtesy of the French Ministry of Education.

PARIS  
July 11th to Aug. 25th  
Sailing July 11th with Teachers Party I Above.

\$285  
Tuition and Staff Fees will be divided per capita, and will not, it is estimated, exceed \$25.00.

THE OVERSEAS EDUCATION LEAGUE

is organized on an entirely non-commercial basis. The figures as to stated cost are an estimate only. A financial statement, duly audited, will be issued by the Hon. Treasurer and a copy will be mailed to each member. If the deposit exceeds the amount expended, the balance will be returned. Or, the other hand, should the estimate be exceeded, members may be called upon for an additional amount not exceeding \$25.00.  
For full information, write Honorary Correspondent, Mr. C. W. Bovey, O.B.E., McGill University.

Enquiries Should Be Addressed To The Honorary Organizer

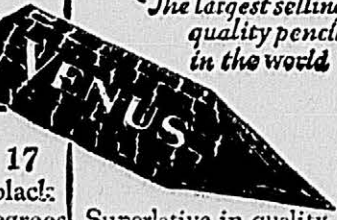
Overseas Education League  
607 Boyd Building  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## TO-DAY

Poster cards may be procured at the office of the Students' Council. Get one and start at once.

RED AND WHITE  
REVUE OF 1928

The largest selling quality pencil in the world



17 black degrees  
3 copying  
At all dealers  
Buy a dozen

Superlative in quality, the world-famous  
VENUS PENCILS  
give best service and longest wear.

Plain ends, per doz. \$1.00  
Rubber ends, per doz. 1.20  
American Pencil Co., 215 Fifth Ave., N.Y.  
Makers of UNIQUE Thin Lead Colored Pencil in 12 colors—\$1.00 per doz.